THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., N°. 398. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 15*th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.

12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Chunghai et Ningpo.
Le 17 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOVET BROTHERS & CIE., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son représentant M. GUSTAVE BOVET à Changhai, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. EUGENE BUISSONNET, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhai et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhai, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against, or being Indebted to the late C. W. GOODALL, Esq., Surgeon, are requested to forward particulars of the same to the undersigned on or before the 1*st March*.

THOMAS BELL,
Executor.

tf Shanghai, 6th February, 1858.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE Consignee and Captain of the Brig *Woodlark*, will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew.

tf Shanghai, 12th February, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH's and BLACKSMITH's WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.

tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS CARTER is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

WM. BROUGHALL.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last*.

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.

26ju Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at the Port of NINGPO, as a *Commission Merchant and Trader*.

C. S. MATHESON.

tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm ceased, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS FIGGE is authorized to Sign the name of our firm per procuration, from this date.

OVERWEG & Co.

7ap Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorized to sign for the BORNEO COMPANY, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,
Director.

tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at Shanghai as *Agent and Commission Merchant*.

J. W. LEWIS.

tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1857.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* at BANGKOK, SIAM, from the 25th of August last.

RÉMI, SCHMIDT & CIE.

2ap Shanghai, 1st October, 1857.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent*.

S. ROBERTSON.

tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.

Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Foochow*.

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.

tf Shanghai, 12th March, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers*, at Foochow foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. KUPFERSCHMID.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO.

tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manilla, Bombay* and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1853.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD's and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of INSURANCE against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A double-cylinder PRINTING MACHINE. Apply at the Printing Office of the *London Missionary Society*, Shanghae.

27mr March 1st, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoik's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Gallego FLOUR, just arrived per *Algonquin*. Apply to

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.

tf Shanghai, 14th January, 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PAMPERO."

BEST Anthracite COAL.

Apply to

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.

tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.

Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and WINTER GOODS: French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.

Barrier Road.

tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to

E. WARDEN.

tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

COPPER SHEATHING, 18 to 28 oz.

Apply to

NOTT & Co.

tf Shanghae, 6th August, 1857.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...$	2:00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to, ...	10:00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo, ...	10:00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo, ...	10:00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo, ...	2:00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo, ...	2:00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo, ...	1:00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo, ...	1:00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo, ...	2:00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1:50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0:50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1:00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0:50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0:75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ...	1:00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0:50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1:00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2:00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2:00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ...	3:00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1:00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese, ...	2:00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER, ...	2:00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2:00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2:00

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET. in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK „ „
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. „
CHAMPAGNE „ „
SELTZER-WATER.

Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.

tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, November, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co. Apply to

SAMs. BROWN.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

FOR SALE OR RENTAL.

COMMODIOUS Business PREMISES, well situated; and in a state of thorough repair. Apply to

C. THORNE.

tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES. Apply to

W. G. ASPINALL.

tf Shanghai, July 3d, 1857.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street*, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.

tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED

A situation as Book-keeper, shipping or general Clerk, by a gentleman aged 21. Salary no object. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address G. C., *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 5th February, 1858.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co." *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1858.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.

WANTED an experienced Book-keeper for a Business Firm here. None need apply unless fully qualified.

For particulars, address R. at the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 8th January. 1858.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A BRANCH of the above DISPENSARY is this day opened in the premises situate on the Bund adjoining Park Lane and known as the *Tucker House*.

Arrangements have been made for a regular monthly or extra supply of fresh and pure Medicines with the usual requisites of a Dispensary. Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared. Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

W. J. PRESTON.

tf Shanghai, 30th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS; CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ADJUSTED.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION RESTAURANT & REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

WE the undersigned beg respectfully to inform the foreign Community of Shanghai and Captains visiting this Port that we have established a public place for Resort on our extensive premises directly opposite the BRITISH CONSULATE, and hope that by strict attention to the comfort of our guests and by supplying Articles of the best qualities at moderate charges to merit a share of Public Patronage.

We also beg to state that we will open for the recreation of those who may be desirous of availing themselves of out door amusements a private QUOIT GROUND and BOWLING GREEN, and during the Summer Months an ICE CREAM SALOON.

N. B.—A Private Room for Parties (and a Private Room furnished to Let with or without Board.)

On and after the 8th inst. an Ordinary Daily.

EVANS, SUTTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

HENRY EVANS begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has at considerable expense completed his new Establishment on the premises formerly occupied by the late C. WELLS, Esq.

H. E. takes the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the community at large for the very liberal patronage he has received since his return from England, and to state that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

P.S.—On and after *the 1st of March*, H. E. will recommence Muffin making and the Baking of the celebrated Queen's Breakfast Rolls.

tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1858.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has opened a *Baking Establishment* in all its branches, as Bread and Biscuit Baker, Confectioner, Pastry-cook, &c., and hopes through care and attention to the business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Premises behind KIN-TE-YUEN's Silk Shop, next door to Messrs. McKENZIE & Co.

J. S. BARON.

tf Shanghai, 31st October, 1857.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

WARDELL, HEDGE & CO.,
Commission Agents, Auctioneers and General Storekeepers.
FOO-CHOW.

BEG leave to announce that they are now prepared to offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Beer, Wines, and Liquors of all kinds of the best quality.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at low prices.

Shipmasters and others visiting Foo-chow are invited to call and examine their stock.

N.B.—Goods purchased of them will be delivered alongside of Ships at the Pagoda anchorage free of charge.

tf Shanghai, November 8th, 1856.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS.
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Lady Mary Wood*, Captain H. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 21st March, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong and Amoy.

She will have room for 1,200 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday next, the 15th March*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Friday, the 19th March*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 12th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.
Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

THEATRE ROYAL,
SHANGHAI.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16th, 1858.

Emboldened by the generous reception accorded to their previous efforts, the Amateur Dramatic Corps again venture to appear on the Shanghai boards; and if, in their attempt to reproduce for the amusement of their friends, the following episodes of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, they succeed in eliciting a smile from the fair, and a cheer from the sterner portion of the audience, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Corps will feel that their exertions to please have not been in vain.

THIS EVENING WILL BE PRESENTED THE COMEDY IN TWO ACTS OF

"CHARLES THE SECOND,"

OR

"THE MERRY MONARCH."

King Charles II.,—Mr. Beverley Newcome.
Rochester,—Mr. Rawlom.
Edward, *a page*,—Mr. Tintinnabulum.
Capt. Copp, *mine Host of the "Grand Admiral,"* Mr. Benjamin Bluster.
Walter,—Mr. Fitz Herbert Kinkee.
First Beef-eater,—Mr. Jeames de Laplushe.
Second Do.,—Mr. Capricornus.
Lady Clara,—Mrs. Chockweed.
Mary, *the adopted daughter of Copp*,—Mrs. Nesbitt.

Scene.—Partly in *the Royal Palace*, and partly in "ye Hostelrie of ye Grand Admiral," Wapping.

Period—1678.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE MIRTH-INSPIRING ONE ACT FARCE OF

"AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS."

By Herbert Lille.

Mr. Richards, *a Lawyer*, Mr. Circular Roller.
Mr. Pritchards,
a very little man but a very large contractor,
Mr. Phunago Brushwood.
Philip, *a model servant*, Mr. Jeames de Laplushe.
Mrs. Richards, *R.'s better half*, Mrs. Nesbitt.
Mrs. Pritchards, *the better half of P.*,
Mrs. Walters.

Messrs. Phu and Mor have again kindly consented to display their brilliant musical powers, and perform during the Evening a choice selection of Overtures and Operatic Morceaux.

The Management is indebted to the ready pencils of Messrs. Beverley Newcome and Spollitt for some gorgeous scenic effects; and the former talented artist brings forward an entirely new Drop Scene, representing "Ashton Hall, Walton on Thames," one of those Happy Homes of Old England which have been the frequent, worthy theme of poets' song and which are and ever will be, the just pride of her Sons. In the elegant toilettes of the various characters, will be recognized the master hands of several celebrated Native Costumiers, guided and modified in several instances however, by a more refined taste and a more disinterested aid, from gentle hands which "touch but to adorn."

Doors open at half-past Seven.
Performances to commence at Eight precisely.

Vivat Regina.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday-noon*, in each week.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 2	Singapore,	Feb. 16
Bombay,	Jan. 31	Hongkong,	Mar. 2
Calcutta,	Jan. 24	New York,	Dec. 23
Galle,	Feb. 6		

BIRTH.

Ningpo, Feby. 26th, the Wife of the Rev. Charles Hall of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Cathedral, Victoria, Hongkong, on the 10th February, by the Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A., Acting Colonial Chaplain, John Markham, Esq., of Her Majesty's Civil Service, to Caroline Margaret, third Daughter of John Rickett, Esq., J.P., of Hongkong.

At the British Consulate, Amoy, on the 16th February, by the Rev. Alexander Stronach, (Uncle of the Bride,) Mr. Maurice FitzGibbon, Master of the barque *Pathfinder*, and Agent at Amoy for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., of Hongkong, to Isabella Ritchie, eldest Daughter of Rev. John Stronach, of the London Missionary Society.

DEATHS.

At Canton, on the 13th February, Captain Collier, of H. I. M. frigate *Capricieuse*.

March 6th, at the residence of Dr. Preston, Shanghai, Jessie Martha, Daughter of Fredk. P. and Fanny Webb. Aged 17 months.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 12th March, 1858.	*Ending 12th March, 1857.*
6,—*Max.* 51 *Min.* 41	*Max.* 45 *Min.* 36
7,— „ 60 „ 43	„ 45 „ 40
8,— „ 53 „ 40	„ 56 „ 35
9,— „ 49 „ 33	„ 54 „ 35
10,— „ 53 „ 38	„ 62 „ 40
11,— „ 52 „ 44	„ 62 „ 44
12,— „ 50 „ 41	„ 72 „ 48

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, First class Credits, 6 months sight, 6s. 1d.; Bills with documents, 6s. 2d., per Shanghai Tael. *On India*, no business.

OPIUM.

Malwa, ...Tls. 535 } Shanghai
Patna, ... „ 570 } weight.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Yung-tze*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Cardno, R. Newby, Jas. Bowman, J. Heard, Glover, and Lawrence. Per *Lady Mary Wood*, from do., Mrs. Lambert; Capt. Allen; Messrs. Jas. Cock, Adkins, E. R. Michell, Velge, T. Dussourd, and H. Hancock.

Departed.—Per *Formosa*, for Hongkong, Rev. J. Edkins; Messrs. C. Rustomjee, and D. Pestonjee. Per *Yung-tze*, for do., Mr. J. Hogg. Per *Mississippi*, for Manila, Mr. F. Harvey. Per *Wild Wave*, for Fuchau, Mr. R. Jarvie.

SHANGHAI LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

This Society will hold its next monthly meeting, at the Shanghai Library, on *Tuesday next, the 16th March*, 1858, at 8 P.M.

A Paper on Chinese Bibliography by Dr. MacGowan, of Ningpo, will be read

C. TREASURE JONES,
Secretary.

The reception given by the Chinese authorities at Soochow, to the bearers of the Ambassadorial letters addressed to the Emperor of China's principal minister, may be taken as a fair criterion of the tone and manner in which the mandarins as a body,—from the Tootai of Shanghai to the Tsae-seang, of Peking, are disposed to meet the advances and overtures of the foreign powers, in the present juncture of affairs. It is sufficiently evident, that the occupation of Canton, and the captivity of Vice-roy Yeh, have penetrated through the innermost folds of Chinese official *insouciance*, and created a profound and well grounded alarm in the breasts of the governing class. With that satisfied self-complaisancy, confidence, and impertinable conceit, characteristic of the most finished and fossilized red-tapists in the world, they have looked on, hitherto, with a languid indifference at the contest which has been going on in the south. If an anxious thought occasionally did obtrude, it was soothed into quiescence by their faith in Yeh—the merciless repressor of the Taiping rebellion in the south; and in the all-sufficiency of the ancient organization of the empire. Like their western counterparts, these Hierophants of routine trusted implicitly to the old forms, and long approved methods of resistence, to brush off and destroy the handful of barbarians which had audaciously assailed a great city of the empire, and defied the vicegerent of the dragon throne. Were they—the Chinese, not the pure black-haired race—the hereditary nobility of the earth; and had they not still at command those weapons, which had been familiar to the warriors of China for many hundreds of years, and had proved irresistible on numberless occasions? Were there not lofty and massive walls—which could present, as they had so often done before, an insuperable barrier to the disorderly assaults of fierce but impotent barbarians? Were not the bows and arrows, still wielded by the skilful hands of the dominant Tartar warriors; and not least in the catalogue of offensive means was there not that latest innovation, only three centuries old—the redoubtable jingal? Added to all this was the advantages derived from the wisdom of their ancestors. Against such formidable weapons, such ample experience—and such a people, were opposed presumptuous barbarians with the inexperience of childhood, and the contrivances of yesterday. All former precedent was consequently in their favor; and to render assurance doubly sure, the Taoist searchers into futurity had announced, with all the clever duplicity of their Delphic sisters, that "all would turn out well." What need then had the mandarins of disturbing their repose? Why take any active measures, or institute any searching inquiries upon a matter, which in due time, would comfortably settle itself.

But when Canton—the city and the fountain head of the Chinese *Braves*, succumbed without a struggle; when the fierce garrison ignominiously fled at the first onset; and the walls which had defied the foes of forty generations, were scaled as if they had been built but yesterday, and were intended to fence in harmless fowls—not to keep out armed men:—when, added to this, Yeh, the redoubtable and inflexible, had been surprised in his own Yamun, and carried into captivity; doubts and misgivings overshadowed the minds of the most bigoted, and their feelings of confident assurance melted away like the wreaths of a morning mist.

Accordingly, when the procession of the native boats, with its ominous band of barbarians, presented itself before the water gate of the city of Soochow a few days ago, and insisted upon entering, in order to discharge the duty with which the members of it were entrusted, great was the perplexity of the Footai or governor. There was no precedent for such a contingency. Never within memory had such an occurrence happened, or such a demand been made by barbarians before. It was known, indeed, that in a few cases "men from afar" had entered Soochow by stealth, but they had, on those occasions, concealed the ardor of western curiosity under the flowing gown, the long-tail, and the skull-cap of the native. But here they were decked out in all the fantastic varieties of costume, in which western taste, and contempt of sumptuary regulations delight to indulge. There was no hope, therefore, on the part of the Footai and his subordinates, of palming them off as children of the "son of heaven." The glitter of the gold lace, the cocked hats, the round hats, and the wide-awakes utterly forbade it:—While the perversity which made the intruders refuse to wait at the reception Hall outside the walls, and insist upon passing publicly to the principal Yamun, baffled all hopes of concealing from the vulgar gaze, this unseemly irruption into the terrestrial paradise of the middle kingdom:—for our readers are no doubt aware of the proverb current amongst the Chinese, that "Paradise is above, and the cities of Hangchow and Soochow below." Never since the fallen Peri importuned to be re-admitted into a paradise of another kind, had there been so much reluctance displayed to grant, and such determination shown to obtain an entrance into a place of terrestrial bliss. For a time, the Footai remained firm and inexorable, like his prototype in Moore's beautiful tale; and no little commotion and debate arose amongst the rejected applicants. At last, permission was reluctantly conceded, but we fear that the inducements to unlock the gates of the Chinese Eden were not of the same poetical kind, which moved the bars to the Peri:—For we know from report, that the measures taken, and the instruments of persuasion employed, were the least imaginative or seductive, and the most commonplace possible.

It is an old habit with the Chinese, when they are unable to avert a disagreeable thing, to turn it to the best account they can. They are expert masters of that kind of ingenuity which inspired Sheridan, when his house was suddenly taken possession of by bailiffs on the eve of a dinner party, to metamorphose the surly myrmidons of the law into obsequious footmen, and so transform an occasion of humiliation, into one of unusual display. In former embassies, the Chinese managed to act after this fashion. It was their policy to represent independent ambassadors, as the messengers of tributary princes; and to convert, in appearance, the courteously written offers of equals, into the reverential and grateful outpourings of vassals. By this *ruse* the vulgar herd were at once edified, and inflated by the flattering conviction, that the ends of the earth delighted in doing spontaneous homage to the "son of heaven." On the recent occasion, the mandarins did their best to attempt to diffuse a like feeling, but failed. The outworks of etiquette were broken down by the rejection of the reception Hall outside the city, as a meeting place; and the gravity of Chinese decorum was shocked, by the presence in the principal Yamun, of people who would not perform the Ko-tow, and very probably yawned in the faces of the chief authorities. Great, no doubt, must have been the chagrin of the Footai and his officials; and their discomfiture would have been complete, but for that one unlucky circumstance—the return of the cards.—This furnished them with a set off to their baffled efforts, and wounded consequence, seeing that it placed the actors of it, according to Chinese etiquette, in the position of inferiors.

As the shadow of coming events, the public admission of the foreign officials and their suite into the city of Soochow, is, according to our view, of more significance than at the first glance might appear. Those who are conversant with the past bearing of the Chinese officials in a matter of this kind, know full well, how averse they are to concede any such privilege, even to the humblest and least obtrusive,—this is only surpassed by their repugnance to receive, for transmission, any letters, or missives, addressed by foreigners, to the imperial council at Peking. The practical and open waiving of both of those old and rigid usages offers, therefore, the best preliminary test of the impression made upon the official mind, by what has occurred at Canton. Nothing, we feel persuaded, but a thorough recognition of the impending danger, could have produced such a propitious result. Had there been any disposition to persevere in the insane policy of Yeh,—to offer a stubborn and uncompromising front, up to the point of utter ruin, we should not have had the style of reception at Soochow, it was our pleasing task, last week, to record. The bearing of subordinates may be safely taken, in this instance, as a reflexion of the sentiments entertained at Peking, and it is precisely on this ground, that we value the tone of conciliation by which it was marked.

There is one thing, however, which must be scrupulously watched and guarded against—now that direct communication is established with the court of Peking,—and that is the constant efforts of Chinese official duplicity and vanity, to place the representatives of foreign powers in a seemingly dependent, and, if possible, humiliating light. So engrained is ceremony or etiquette in the habits and ideas of the Chinese people, that its forms are regarded by them as the true and only marks of superiority,—so that to obtain an advantage in this respect, is something more than the indulgence of an empty vaunt—but is, in reality, a substantial triumph. Whenever they can, they will always ostentatiously assert superiority in this way, and when this cannot be done safely, they will use every artifice to imply it. The perusal of the "Notes on Embassies" which have recently appeared in this Journal, will exemplify this in a most striking and almost ludicrous way. We are, of course, ignorant of the contents of the letters which were transmitted to Peking; but, like the rest of the world, infer that they must have conveyed, in dignified language, certain demands. We shall wait accordingly with great curiosity and interest to learn the manner in which the reply is couched, —whether the "son of heaven" touched with compassion for the benighted barbarians, condescendingly casts upon them his benevolent glance, and indulgently acquits them from the consequences of their past misdemeanors, and even extends to them a few privileges;—or whether the phraseology will be brought more in accordance with Western modes, and shaped to suit better with the actual condition of the imperial dignity. We confess our expectation is, that the former grandiloquent vein will be as much as possible adopted, and that no endeavor will be left untried to shuffle out of those demands which we suppose will be made, touching our future diplomatic relations, and the position which Envoys are to hold at the Imperial Court. There cannot be a doubt that the presence of foreigners in the capital will, if possible, be sedulously avoided; and it is with this intention, evidently, that a Commissioner is said to be now hurrying on his way south, with full powers to treat.

For our own part, we can see nothing to object to in the arrangement to treat wherever most convenient to us for the amicable adjustment of the present dispute, and its consequences:—Whether Shanghai or Peking be the theatre chosen for the diplomatic rencontre, matters very little provided the place be suggested by us, and not substituted for another by the Chinese. But what must be regarded as essential to our future dignity in the eyes of the Chinese, and our security is, that when the terms come to be arranged, one of them shall be, that a reception shall be given to the present Ambassadors, in due form, by the emperor in person, and a free access to the imperial court accorded in all future time to foreign diplomatic agents of suitable dignity, whether resident or not, who may have public business of sufficient moment to be submitted directly for imperial consideration. A few weeks will decide this: Meanwhile, knowing the frigid forms, and the profound prejudices which animate the court of Peking; as well as the infantine ignorance of foreign nations which is universally prevalent there, we are far from being certain that they will undergo much modification, without some further struggle, and the continued pressure of an inexorable necessity.

Again we are indebted to the Owners of the *Yang-tze*, for bringing us a portion of the mail in advance of the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer, which arrived with the Post-office Packets thirty-six hours after her.

The *Yang-tze* arrived at Woosung on the 8th, and the *Lady Mary Wood* on the 9th, the letters by the former were distributed in the evening of the 8th, those by the latter in the morning of the 10th. The dates by these opportunities are, from London, 9th January *vid* Marseilles,—Bombay, 31st January,—Galle, 6th, and Singapore, 16th February,—Hongkong, 2d, and Amoy 4th instant. The mail was brought on from Southampton and Malta to Alexandria per *Colombo*, Field, —from Marseilles to Malta, by *Vectis*, Roberts,—from Suez to Galle, by *Candia*, Brown, from Galle to Hongkong by *Norna*, Brooks, arriving there on 28th February.

Passengers.—Per *Norna*, Mr. and Mrs. Caine, Messrs. Downie, Wilson, and Gregory.

This mail from London is the first under the new arrangement by which they are to be dispatched on the evenings of 2d, 9th, 17th and 25th of each month, or upon the evenings of the following days when those dates fall on a Sunday. The 2d and 17th for the Bombay line, the 9th and 25th for Calcutta and China.

There are no important events to record. The papers are much taken up with opinions on the measure to be introduced into Parliament for placing India under a new form of Government; and with the ceremonies to be observed at the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal.

Formal notice has been given that the submarine line of telegraph between Cagliari, Malta and Corfu is open to the public for the transmission of messages.

The *Leviathan* moves slowly towards the point where she is intended to float. During the operation on the 6th January, her slowest rate, when moving, was about an inch in 4 minutes—at other times she made slips of 2½ to 5 inches at a time and the total progress of that day showed 10 feet aft and 9 feet 6 inches forward.

The news of General Havelock's death was received in England with much regret.

The death of Marshal Radetsky, Redschid Pacha, Dr. Forbes Royle, and Rachel the great actress, is announced.

The money market in England and on the Continent was much easier and produce, consequently, had risen in value. The Bank of England on the 7th January lowered its minimum rate of discount from 8 per cent. at which it was fixed on the 24th December, to 6 per cent. The Continental Banks had also reduced their rates;—that of Prussia from 6½ to 5½ per cent,—of Belgium to 4½ per cent, and at Hamburg the rate for best paper had fallen to 3½ per cent, and some transactions are said to have taken place as low as 2½ per cent.

Exchange.—Amount of Bills drawn by the East India Company from 25th December 1857 to 8th January 1858,—

On Bengal, ...	£ 1,268,. 6,. 8 a 7s 2 d.
Madras, ...	100,. 0,. 0 a 2s 2 d.
Bombay, ...	Nil a 2s 2¼d.
Total, ...	£ 2,068,. 6,. 8

Bullion.—Per *Cat nbo*, from Southampton, on the 4th January,—

For Hongkong, ...	£44,291
Shanghai, ...	£ 3,250

Consols, for money, 95 a 95¼, for account, (4th Feb.), 95¼ a 95⅝.
Par Silver 5 1/4 a 5 1/4 per oz. standard.
Mexican dollars, 5 0/4 per oz., (nominal).

Passengers.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers for Hongkong. To leave on the 25th January—Mr. H. W. Jauncey. Feby. 4th,—Mr. W. B. Rennie.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

Arrivals.—From Shanghai, none reported.
Departure.—For Shanghai from London, 5th January, *Chrysolite*.
Passed Anjer.—No later list received.
Latest dates in England from China 14th Nov.
Received, *vid* Marseilles ....on 31st Dec.
vid Southampton ..on 6th Jany.

From Bombay, dates are to 31st Jany., we have only received the *Overland Gazette* of 28th.

Sir Colin Campbell waits at Futtehgurh for a heavy siege train from Agra, before crossing the Ganges to advance south into Oude. The trial of the ex-king of Delhi has been delayed in consequence of his serious illness. The Bheels have been successful in an engagement with Capt. Montgomery, Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggar. Walpole's brigade has crossed the Ganges into Rohilcund to punish the Mussulman faction in that quarter. The districts of Meerut and Delhi have been placed under the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub, Sir John Lawrence. Gorruckpore has been taken by the Goorkhas under Jung Bahadoor, seven guns captured, and 200 of the enemy killed. At Delhi the Civil power has been re-established, there being no further occasion for a Military Governor. The Nana Sahib, it is said, intends to besiege Saugor with a very large force, unless the arrival of re-inforcements should compel him to move in another direction.

We do not discover any particular news in the Hongkong papers. Trade was not commenced again at Canton. The 70th Bengal N. I. have arrived in garrison at Canton in fine order and discipline. Inspection and Drills on the Tartar parade ground are among the novelties of the change in the position of affairs there. One of Mr. Cowper's docks is sufficiently restored to receive Gun-boats; the others are being repaired. Some pack-houses on the Honam side have been taken by foreigners. The Baron de Trenquaye is appointed Acting Consul for France at Canton. Mr. C. Brodersen has been recognized as Consul for Oldenburgh at Hongkong, pending the receipt of Her Majesty's Exequatur. The *Highflyer*

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still under orders for Shanghai; she will bring stores for the establishment of a Naval Dèpot here. The *Furious* was to leave for Shanghai on the 3d inst. visiting the Ports on her way up.

Passengers per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers, from Hongkong since our last report,—

Per *Ottawa*, on 29th January.—For Calcutta Dr. Gibbons, Assistant Surgeon Cruice, and Captain the Honourable B. R Pellew; for Alexandria, Mr. B. Harkort; for Marseilles, Commodore Armstrong, U. S. N., Dr. Wood, Messrs. Van der Heuvel, James Keenan, and G. R. Brown: for Southampton, Captain G. St. V. King, R. N., Commander J. W. Dowille, R. N., and Lieutenant G. H. Mansell, R. N.

Per *Ganges*, on 15th February.—For Galle, Mr. Arthur Paget; for Suez, Mr. R. Francis; for Marseilles, Mr. W. G. Howell; for Southampton, Mrs. Hancock, and 3 children, Assistant Commissary General Webb, and Mrs. Webb, Mr. John eury Day, Lieutenant B. C. T. Pym, Mr. S. Hill, Baigade Major Barstow, R. A., Captain Gossett, R. E., and Commissariat Clerk Brown.

Per *Singapore*, on 27th February.—For Bombay—Messrs. John Sillar, Muncherjee Meerjee, M. Isadabhoy, and N. M. Ebrahim; for Madras, Captain Cox, M. N. I.; for Marseilles, Messrs. J. R. Smith, H. E. Major, and Sr. Don Ramon Lobaton; for Southampton, Mr. James S. Hill, of H. M. ship *Calcutta*.

EXTRACT FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE,
Dated 5th February.

EDICT.

Hwang tsung han—lately appointed Governor-general of Two Kwang and Imperial Commissioner at Canton for foreign affairs—having memorialized *Us* praying that he might be permitted to take with him to Canton certain secretaries and attachés. We now give permission to Peih ching chaou to be attached to the mission of Hwang tsung han and to be under his orders. We also give permission that Peih ching chaou leaves Peking with Hwang tsung han. These are Our commands.

Note.—Peih ching chaou is a native of Wantang district in Shantung. He attained the Degree of Sew tsae by ability at the examinations. He was magistrate at Chusan about 6 years back. He was after that acting Taoutae of Ningpo, from which post he was promoted to Criminal judge of the province of Gaukway. At present he holds the post of Commissioner of Finances of Gaukway. He was prefect of Ningpo when the people burnt the Yamuns there. He is an able, shrewd man.

NOTES ON EMBASSIES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the several efforts above narrated, either through the medium of imperial audience, or by that less expensive diplomacy conducted in the form of epistolary correspondence, the Chinese do not seem to have formed very exalted opinions of the nation which could send such a richly equipped legation. The benefits obtained for the trade were but of a temporary character; the bearing of the Canton mandarins in after years, in their intercourse with the barbarians, was strongly marked by Chinese hauteur and chicanery; and up to a certain point matters appear to have waxed worse and worse in regard to the trade at Canton. The history of the mission of Lord Amherst to the capital in 1816 is well known, and though there is something painfully ludicrous in the treatment received by his lordship on the occasion, and the abrupt and ignoble conclusion to their diplomatic intercourse with the autocrat; yet it is probable that that embassy was the most successful that had crossed the double ocean, to pay court to the Tartar Lord;—not indeed successful in imposing any new views on the minds of the Chinese, with regard to the relative position of nations,—but successful in opening the eyes of Europe, to understand the point of view in which the Chinese look at them. There is now little fear of a similar scene being reacted. The Chinese version of the transaction was communicated to the nation, through the *Peking Gazette*, in the following terms:—

"*Imperial edict, received in the 7th month of the 21st year of* KEA-KING (*September* 1816).

"The English tribute envoy having landed at Teen-tsin, partook of the imperial entertainment, but would not conform to the ritual customs. On reaching T'ung-chow, he said he would certainly kneel and knock head, according to established decorum. But on arriving at the metropolis, when I was about to ascend the audience chamber, the chief and secondary envoys all pleaded sickness, so that they could not attend the audience. I thereupon issued an order that they should be sent back on their homeward journey the same day. Still I considered that although these envoys had erred in regard to the ritual observances, yet as the king of that country had sent tribute ten thousand *le* across a double ocean, his feelings are most respectful and obedient, and it is inexpedient to visit him with the severest consequences, and so fall in the duty of compassionating petty states. Hence I have selected some trifling articles from the tribute of the said king, to wit,—four maps, two portraits, and ninety-five copper-plate engravings, all which I have graciously condescended to receive. I have also rewarded the said king with a white jade sceptre, a string of chrysoprasus court beads, two pair of large purses, and two small purses, which have been given to the tribute envoy to carry back to his own country. This exemplifies the rule of giving liberally, and receiving sparingly. When the tribute envoys received the gifts, they were delighted in the extreme, and began to be moved with remorse. They have already taken their departure from T'ung-chow, and when they reach Canton, Tseang Yew-seen and others will give them one entertainment, according to the regulations. Let the imperial decree also be made known to them in the following terms:—'Your felicity having been small in extreme, inasmuch as you reached the gate of the palace, and still were debarred the privilege of looking up at the Celestial countenance, the Great emperor compassionating your king, who looking wistfully towards our transforming influences, has given token of his sincerity, his imperial majesty has decided to accept some articles of tribute, and has also rewarded your king with gifts of great cost and value. You ought to be moved by the Celestial favour, quickly speed back to your own country, and give your king respectfully to understand these gracious intentions. Let those articles of tribute which have not been accepted, be all again placed carefully on board ship, so that nothing may be lost.' After this announcement has been communicated to them, should the tribute envoys again entreat that the emperor would deign to accept the remaining articles of tribute, they must be informed that the imperial will has already been distinctly made known, and none dare wantonly to convey this request. These words are true and unalterable.

"Respect this."

The arrogance of this mandate is fully equalled by the letter sent on the same occasion to the English monarch; a translation of which was made by Dr. Morrison, who accompanied the embassy as interpreter. It is found in Morrison's Memoirs, vol. 1, p. 458, as follows:—

"*Letter from the Emperor of China to the King of England.*

"The supreme potentate, who has received from heaven and revolving nature, the government of the world, issues an imperial mandate to the King of England, with which let him be thoroughly acquainted. Your country, situated remotely beyond a vast ocean, sincerely tenders an offering of devotedness with ardent affection, to the transforming influences which emanate from this land.

"Formerly in the fifty-eighth year of Keen-lung, when the reign of the exalted, the honourable, and the immaculate Emperor approached its close, you sent an Ambassador across the seas to our palace. At that time your Ambassador with veneration and respect performed the ceremony without excess or defect, and in the observance of the forms of decorum he was enabled to look up and receive Imperial favour and affection; to see his Majesty, to be entertained at a banquet, and to have gifts, numerous and elegant, conferred upon him.

"This year you, O King, again sent an Ambassador to present a written representation, who was provided with the productions of your territory to introduce to me.

"I, the Emperor, considering that you, O King, were truly sincere in feelings of respect and obedience, was exceedingly pleased, and caused forthwith to be examined former records and regularly enjoined a great number of officers to wait for your Ambassador, that on the day of his arrival he might respectfully see the Imperial person, and be entertained with a banquet, in all things exactly according to the ceremonies of the preceding reign. Your Ambassador began to hold intercourse at Teen-tsin; I appointed officers to be there to confer an Imperial banquet; he would not be obedient to the prescribed ceremonies. I, the Emperor, in reference to a petty officer from a remote country, did not deem forms and ceremonies of great consequence; it was a matter in which indulgence and compassionate forbearance might be shown, and therefore especially ordered great officers of state to be accommodating with your Ambassador; and when he arrived at Peking, to tell him, that in the fifty-eighth year of Keen-lung, your Ambassador, in performance of the ceremony, completely (or always) knelt, and bowed the head to the ground, according to the stated forms; on this occasion how could a change be admitted! Your Ambassador told my great officers face to face, that when the time came, he would obey, and would perform the kneeling, and bowing the head to the ground; that no excess or falling short of the established forms should occur. My great officers in conformity to, and reliance on this declaration, reported it to me, and I sent down my pleasure, that on the seventh day of the seventh moon your Ambassador should be ordered to see the Imperial person; that on the eighth, in the great hall of light and splendour, a banquet should be conferred; and rewards bestowed; and again, that in the garden of mutual pleasure, food should be conferred; that on the ninth, leave should be taken, and on the same day, it should be granted to ramble among the hills of ten thousand ages (萬壽山); that on the eleventh, at the gate of great concord, rewards should be conferred, after which he should repair to the board of rites to a banquet, and on the twelfth he should be sent to proceed on his journey.

"The day of performing the ceremony, and the etiquette to be observed, my great officers all previously stated to your Ambassador. On the seventh, the appointed time for your Ambassador to see the Imperial person, he had arrived at the palace, and I the Emperor was about to enter the hall of audience. The Ambassador suddenly affirmed that he was ill, and could not move a step; I thought it a possible case that the Ambassador was taken suddenly ill, and therefore ordered the assistant Ambassador to enter and see me; but both the assistant envoys also affirmed that they were ill! This was rudeness which was never exceeded. I did not inflict severe chastisement, but sent them away the same day with an order to return to their country. As your Ambassador did not see the Imperial person, it was also inexpedient to send in the written representation from you, O King. It is in the state it was, to be carried back by your Ambassador.

"It is considered that from the distance of 10,000 leagues, you, O King, respectfully presented a written representation, and duly offered up presents; *that your Ambassador's inability* to communicate in your behalf with profound veneration and sincere devotedness, is his fault; the disposition to profound respect and obedience, felt by you, O King, I indeed really perceive. I took from among the articles of tribute only maps, landscapes, prints, and portraits, and highly commend your feelings of sincere devotedness, just the same as if I had received them all; there were bestowed upon you, O King, a white Joo-ee (emblem of prosperity), a string of court beads, two large purses and eight small ones, to manifest tender and indulgent treatment.

"Your country is too remotely distant from the flourishing and central Empire (China). To send an Ambassador such a distance over the waves of the sea, is not an easy business. Further, your Ambassador cannot understand and practise the rites and ceremonies of the central nation; the subject involves a severe labour of the lips and tongue, to bear which, is by no means pleasant. The Celestial Empire does not value things brought from a distance, all the curious and ingenious productions of your country also it does not look upon as rare pearls. That you, O King, should preserve your people in peace, and be attentive to strengthen the limits of your territory, that no separation of that which is distant, from that which is near, should take place, is what I the Emperor in reality, highly commend. Hereafter there is no occasion for you to send an Ambassador so far, to be at the trouble of passing over mountains and crossing seas.

"If you can but pour out the heart in dutiful obedience, it is not necessary to come at stated times to court, ere it be pronounced that you turn towards the transforming influences which emanate from this land.

"This Imperial mandate is given that you may for ever obey it.

"KEA-KING.

"21st year, 7 m., 20 d., A.D., Sept. 11, 1816."

INQUEST.

An Inquest was held on board the British vessel *Tung-yu*, Charles Taylor, Master, on the 10th of this month, on the body of William Hodge, third mate and boatswain, whose death resulted from certain stabs inflicted with a knife by Alexander Hammil, a seamen of the said ship. The body having been viewed, by Dr. Nelson, R.N., H.M.S. *Pique*, and Dr. Sibbald, Surgeon to H. M. Consulate, the medical Officers in attendance, stated that a *post-mortem* examination was necessary to enable them to form an opinion of the nature of the injuries. The inquest was accordingly adjourned to the following day, when H. M. Consul having examined the witnesses, the evidence was read over to the prisoner, who, on being asked, declined saying anything.

There being no further evidence, the Court was closed, and on being re-opened H. M. Consul communicated the decision of the Court, that the deceased William Hodge had met with his death from the stab of a knife inflicted by the Prisoner, Alexander Hammil in his endeavour to separate the Prisoner and William Smith who were fighting, but there appears to have been no intention on the part of the Prisoner to inflict this stab on the deceased, he was exasperated by the treatment of William Smith who held him face downwards and was beating him over the head; and while in this position he seized a knife that was lying in the bunk and passing it under his left arm it penetrated the body of deceased and inflicted the injury of which he died; the stab was evidently intended for William Smith.

Verdict—Manslaughter

Prisoner was taken into custody to be tried on the above verdict.

MURDER.—On the morning of the 11th inst.' a Chinaman was found lying dead a short distance to the north-west of the Church at Hung-kue. He had gash on his temple which appeared to have been made with a sharp instrument. His friends are endeavouring to discover the murderers.

Since the above was printed we hear that a Ningpo man, discovered in a field, by some countrymen, has confessed himself to be the murderer, and is in the custody of the Chinese authorities.

THE Hongkong Races came off on the 18th, 19th and 20th of last month. We have not been furnished with any account of the sport, and will therefore record in our columns the fact, as given in the *China Mail*, that "four out of the six cups were carried off by the horses from Shanghai, jockeyed by their spirited owner," and that "the Hongkongites were shamefully beaten!"

The following is given as the result:—

FIRST DAY.

The Wong-nei-chong Stakes,—•Postilion, 1 The General, 2. Don, 3. Wegetables, 4.

The Canton Cup,—Sir Michael, 1. Merry Monk, 2. •Paliwan, 3. Grey Friar, 4 (pulled up).

The Pony Welter,—Wee Pet, 1. Snow Drop, 2.

The Macao Cup,—•Sydney, 1. Mozart, 2 Ivanhoe, 3. Redgauntlet, 4.

Hack Stakes,—Euphin, 1. Nell Gwynne, 2. Ellington, 3. Cairngorm, 4. (bolted.)

The Stewards' Stakes,—Rex, 1. Traviata, 2. Saltoun, 3. Zampa, 4.

SECOND DAY.

The Scurry Stakes,—Wee Pet, 1. Postilion, 2 Refugee, 3.

The Border Cup,—•Canrobert, 1. Mozart, 2 Ivanhoe, 3. Sir Michael, 4.

The Valley Stakes,—Mat o' Manila, 1. Don, 2. (bolted.)

Hack Stakes—Dandy, 1. Nell Gwynne, 2. Ellington, 3. Cairngorm, 4. (bolted.)

The Parsee Cup,—•Sydney, 1. Redgauntlet, 2. Snowdon, 3. Beelzebub, 4.

The Victoria Plate,—Zampa, 1. Rex, 2. Saltoun, 3. Traviata, 4.

THIRD DAY.

The Ladies' Purse and Plate,—Wee Pet, 1. Harkaway, 2.

The Farewell Vase,—Mozart, 1. •Sydney, 2. Redgauntlet, 3. Snowdon, 4.

The China Stakes,—Yep, 1. King Tom and Miss Min, 2.

The Fokei Cup,—•Canrobert, 1. Ivanhoe, 2. Lord Elgin, 3.

The Native Purse.—Refugee, 1.

A Forced Handicap,—Mozart, 1. Redgauntlet, 2. Ivanhoe, 3.

• From Shanghai.

ON Thursday last H. M. S. *Surprise*, and Gun-boat, *Slaney*, arrived in the harbour. Below we give the names of the Officers and their armament, &c. The *Surprise* will leave immediately for Ningpo to relieve the *Cormorant*, which vessel will then come up here.

SURPRISE, 4, *Screw Steam Vessel*,
200 *Horse-power*.

Commander, ..Saml. G. Cresswell, Mar. 11, 1857.
Lieutenant, ..Charles Parry,.... Mar. 16, 1857.
John Patton, ... Mar. 25, 1857.
Master, ...Saml. C. Wayth... Mar. 13, 1857.
Surgeon, ...John F. Pritchard, Mar. 14, 1857.
Paymaster, ..Edw. D. Herbert.. Mar. 12, 1857.
Mate, ...Henry P. Gilbert, Mar. 13, 1857.
Chief Engineer, Thos. R. Purchase, Jan. 27, 1858.

SLANEY, *Gun-boat*, 301 *Tons*, 80 *Horse-power*,
One 10-in. gun, Four, brass 24-pounders
Complement 50 men, including Officers.

Commander, ...Lieut. A. H. Hoskins.
Second Master & Acting Paymaster, ...} H. V. Russell.
Engineers,.... ....Wm. Gray.
G. Dooley.
G. Kirby.
Gunner,...............G. G. Dunlop.

Draft of water 8 feet—Full speed under steam, 9 knots.

A CORRESPONDENT at Ningpo informs us that the Chinese authorities having failed in their attempt to make arrangements with the foreign merchants respecting the duty on Opium at that port, the Taoutai has farmed it to a native speculator at 35,000 taels Canton weight, per annum. The brokers smuggled about 70 chests before the Taoutai furnished him with support to enforce the tax.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue of last week you mention, under the head of accidents and offences "that a bloody affray occurred in one of the small villages" in our neighbourhood, this will lead your readers to suppose there had been fighting or that the parties alluded to had received their mortal wounds while quarrelling with others.

As cases of stabbing by foreigners, ending with death to the Chinese have now become of almost monthly occurrence on this side the river, I have taken the trouble to enquire into the particulars of this last serious case, so as to place it publicly before the foreign powers, with the view that they may devise some means to lessen, if not entirely *prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful* acts from foreigners on unsuspecting and unoffending Chinese.

It appears that on the night of the 25th ulto., some of the crew (Manilamen) of the Chinese armed Tug-steamer *Confucius*, being on liberty, were gambling in one of those dens of infamy on the margin of that sheet of filthy green water, known as "Wills' Ieepond," that a quarrel ensued between them and some Chinese with whom they were playing, these latter however fled, unharmed from poniards and knives of the Manilamen; they having missed their objects and still seeking revenge, laid wait, when three Chinese on their road home having to pass the house near where the Manilamen were lying in ambush, were suddenly set upon by them; one an inoffensive *man, a native blacksmith attached to the* Dockyard, received a wound in the heart causing instant death, another received a mortal wound in the back, from the effects of which he died the next afternoon—the third party with difficulty escaped and hastened to the residence of Mr. Stanton, the American Marshal acquainting him with what had occurred. This officer although it was eleven at night immediately started off with another Chinese, who assured him he knew the guilty parties, and hastening on board the *Confucius* stated the case to Captain Gough; this gentleman immediately ordered his officers to render every assistance to the Marshal and search the vessel for the offenders—on doing so the Chinese who accompanied them immediately recognised one of the men, who proved to be one of those on liberty *that afternoon*, and had but shortly returned on board; his sleeping place was searched, and three knives were discovered secreted therein, a poniard seven inches long, on being drawn from its sheath was found bent, covered with blood its whole length, and still moist from the wounds of its victims; grave suspicions resting on this man, Capt. Gough on the application of the Marshal unhesitatingly gave him up, who brought him on shore and lodged him in the American jail. Not resting here, the Marshal learning that another Manilaman was still prowling about, and implicated in the affair, again sallied forth, and in a small lane discovered him endeavouring to escape, the Marshal gave chase and overtaking him levelled him with his stick; while down secured him, and carried him off prisoner, he also was recognised by the Chinese as the companion of the first prisoner; on his person was found a sheath knife, also bent, with evident marks of its having been bloody, but had been thrust into the mud to cleanse it, small spots of blood however still remaining. It was two o'clock next morning before the Marshal had completed the securing of these two men, and none I am sure will deny him all praise for his zeal in hunting down these ruffians, few men caring to go about single handed, at the dead of night in the expectation of meeting desperate men running a muck. The Marshal could not have been censured, had he, as is too frequently the case, gone to bed and said, "no belong my pidgeon," and allowing the men to escape or giving them time so to disguise themselves that the Chinese could not again have recognised them. The arrest has been rapid and we could only wish that the punishment might follow as summarily as a case recently recorded in Hongkong.

It being resorted to Mr. P. Loureiro the Vice-Consul for Spain that the murder and attempt to murder was suspected to have been committed by natives of Manila, this gentleman, (whether it was his duty or not the murder having been committed on the American concession) with the assistance of Dr. Sibbald and Messrs. Richards and Sutton held an inquest on the body of the deceased; the poniard alluded to was found to fit exactly the wound which caused death—and an examination of the wounds of the other man (since dead) their verdict you will have heard of which I am told is such together with the evidence already taken as to leave no doubts but that the prisoners will be convicted of murder. As in all similar cases, the evidence adduced from Chinese witness, so far is very conflicting, it however goes to prove *circumstantially* that the Manilamen are the guilty parties. From the first, and throughout Mr. Loureiro has taken a very energetic interest in the matter, and appears determined to have the whole affair thoroughly investigated and the circumstances of the case together with the evidence referred to the Government of Manila and await instructions from there as to what will be done with the prisoners, at best but deserters from that Island. It is to be hoped if found guilty, they will meet with that punishment which their offence justly deserves and demands, and that every assistance will be rendered by the *other powers to Mr. Loureiro to prevent their* escape, and as a salutary warning and lesson to others, the guilty parties should meet with their deserts on or near the spot where their foul deeds were committed; it would at least shew the peaceable Chinese at the North that foreigners cannot commit these acts with impunity, common justice and humanity demands more than this—some provision should be made for the sustenance for a short time at least of the wives and children of these poor men, who have left aged parents and numerous relatives, who in a measure looked up to them for support. The Vice-Consul for Spain will see that all the funeral expenses will be paid, thus affording relief to the bereaved relatives.

Before closing, a description of the American jail may not be uninteresting. Calling at the *Marshal's residence early next morning I enquired* for the American jail; I was shewn into his dining room and was no less surprised than disgusted to find, this officer is compelled to keep his prisoners in his private rooms. A citizen of America undergoing fifteen months imprisonment for blowing the top of a man's head off at Ningpo, and who did not appear to be suffering much from hard labour, was with the two prisoners all huddled in one small room,—surely if the American Government can afford to pay seven hundred dollars for a flagstaff, they can manage to have a decent prison and not continue, when they have desperate characters to confine, to be solely and entirely dependent upon the British jail. To say the least the American penitentiary is a scandal and a disgrace to the American *Government*.—Yours,

AMIGOS.

Hong-kue, Shanghai, 2d March, 1858.

Fontenelle thus daintily compliments the sex when he compares women and clocks—the latter serve to point out the hours, the former to make us forget them.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 28.*)

ENGLAND, CHINA, AND INDIA.—Under this title Don Sinibaldo de Mas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the Court of Pekin, has just published a work in French, a short notice of which will, we think, be the more acceptable to our readers as, independently of the highly interesting matter it contains, the author evinces a fair and friendly feeling towards England, such as is unfortunately but seldom met with in continental publications. In a word, the book is written by a clear-headed statesman, free from the vulgar hatred of Great Britain which is so characteristic of the retrograde press; the author writes on a subject he thoroughly understands, and emits ideas remarkable both for their novelty and plausibility. A large portion of the book is chiefly devoted to the description of the manners and customs of the people, and to the history of the intercourse of Europe with China during the last half century; this, although full of interesting details, many of which are new, we must pass over in silence, to mention a few of the most striking opinions advocated by the author. In treating of the question of making China an open country, he observes that obliging the Court of Pekin to receive foreign resident ministers would be of little avail, since the vanity of the Chinese would make them pass for ambassadors from tributary nations (the presents they bring being considered as tribute), while they could never expect to obtain the slightest important concession without menaces; whereas, if the court of Pekin were bound by treaty to maintain permanent Chinese embassies at foreign courts in return, the case would be widely different since many rich Chinese would be desirous of seeing foreign countries, and, after a protracted stay, would return to China embued with new ideas, and desirous of introducing useful reforms into their own country. The opium war, so often condemned as a most unjust and disgraceful aggression on the part of England, he considers justifiable in a moral, and wise in a political and commercial point of view. In his opinion, opium-smoking is not more baneful than spirit-drinking; and he states from personal experience that, if indulged in with moderation, it not only does not produce intoxication, but it does not even cause those delightful sensations which are said to be the chief incentive to taking to the habit. The popular idea which has led to the condemnation of opium-smoking as a detestable vice derived, he says, its origin from the missionaries, who, finding they made but few proselytes among the Chinese, attributed their ill-success to the prevalence of the habit in question. Politically and commercially, he vindicates the war on the ground that, had the East India Company submitted to the Emperor's vote, they would have lost an immense trade and seen it pass into the hands of other opium growing countries, without any benefit whatever to the Chinese, who would have gone on smoking opium as before. On the subject of the Chinese rebellion, he gives some very interesting details, and expresses his conviction that the rebels will ultimately succeed. That they feel themselves strong, he argues from the fact, that while at first they styled the Europeans *brethren*, because they thought it probable they might want their aid—they now call them *barbarians*, after the usual Chinese manner. The success of the rebellion cannot, he thinks, fail to create most unforeseen changes for the better in the civilization of the country; for it must be kept in mind that Hung-Seu-Tsuen, the chief of the rebellion, rigidly enforces the Christian worship under a spurious form wherever he goes. This subject leads the author to examine the question of Christian missions and the causes of their ill-success, and here he expresses quite a novel opinion, which he certainly vindicates with very plausible arguments. The Chinese, having in reality no religion of their own, are the most tolerant people in the world; and whenever missionaries came unsupported by foreign governments the Chinese emperors always protected them. But no sooner did foreign governments undertake to redress their wrongs than missionaries were at once considered as political emissaries paving the way for the conquest of the country. Nor was this opinion wanting in plausible grounds, for the Emperors of China had, not without jealousy, seen India gradually fall into the hands of the English. The author therefore unhesitatingly recommends that when a missionary is persecuted he should be left to his fate. A few might be sacrificed, but as soon as it were perceived that foreign governments did not interfere all persecution would gradually cease, and Christianity would meet with no more obstacles than Mahomedanism and Buddhism do at present, which are freely tolerated. This opinion is not lightly conceived, for it is borne out by the history of the Christian missions in China. The most striking idea, however, put forward in the book is that China ought to be divided into three or four parts while it is yet time. China, the author observes, possessed, according to an official census, 361 millions of inhabitants in 1812; since then it has risen to 400 millions at the least—a figure far below the truth, were it not for the defalcations caused by infanticide, so common in China, and emigration, which has constantly been going on to an enormous extent, both by sea and land. The Chinese are a highly polished and intelligent race; nearly every one in the country can read; and as to the standing reproach urged against them, that they have not improved in civilisation during the last 2,000 years, it is no longer applicable to them since the opium war, for they have built very good European frigates, they covet our fire-arms, they buy Paixhans guns, and they have even attempted to make ships with paddle-wheels, to be turned by men in order to supply the place of steam. The attempt proved abortive, but it attests a spirit of progress in the people. Their valour in the field is generally spoken of with contempt, but the rebellion has taught them to fight and to acquire a taste for war. Now, if the warlike spirit be further developed by events most likely to occur, the Chinese nation, if it remain compact, will become a danger to the whole world; for there is no power which could balance that of an intelligent, warlike, and *civilised people of 400 millions*, with an overcrowded territory, that *must* sooner or later disburden itself by emigration and conquest. The present rebellion affords an excellent opportunity for fractioning the country, and thus averting the danger; for the rebels are not united, but consist of five or six different parties, and if European statesmen were to unite in furtherance of this object, they would certainly succeed.

The standards of beauty in woman vary with those of taste. Socrates called beauty a short lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophrastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carneades, a solitary kingdom; and Aristotle affirmed that it was better than all the *letters of recommendation in the world*.

The hoop question, like most others, has two sides to it. The ladies take the *inside*, of course.

An Illinois paper says there is a man in Olney so dirty that the assessors put him down as "real estate."

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AN AMERICANIZED JAPANESE.—Among others leaving for the east on the steamer to-day, is Joseph Heco, who goes on to Washington as private secretary of Senator Gwin. This young man, now about 19 years of age, is one of the party of 17 Japanese, picked up at sea by the ship *Auckland*, and brought to this port in 1850. This party, it may be recollected, was found in one of their native junks, having suffered shipwreck, and subsequently been drifted out over a thousand miles to sea. They have all been returned to their native land except three, who are now in this city; one in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., a second in the service of a party unknown to us, and the third, as we have said, engaged to go with Dr. Gwin to the national capital, where his superior intelligence, good address, and perfect familiarity with our and his own native language, will no doubt secure him employment in the service of the government either as interpreter or in some other public capacity. This youth, owing to his talents and excellent character, was taken, shortly after his arrival in the country, by Col. Saunders, then collector of the port, and properly protected and educated. He was afterwards induced into commercial life in the house of Macondray & Co. About the time our government was opening negotiations for establishing an intercourse with Japan Joseph went on to Washington where he remained some six months, having been introduced to President Pierce and other officials during the time. Since his return to San Francisco he has been residing with families of the first respectability. Heco is probably the only well educated and Americanized native of Japan now residing in the United States; and as such, will without doubt, become a very serviceable agent in our future intercourse with that nation.—*San Francisco Town Talk*, Sept. 5th, 1857.

What is the difference between a school-master and an engine driver?

One trains the mind, the other minds the train—sometimes.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

1355—The correspondence of Horace Walpole, vol.
1445—Cambridge Essays for 1857.
1648—The Rona Pass, by Erick Mackenzie, 3 vols.
1657—The Fortunes of Glencore, by Charles Lever, 3 vols.
1658—Thomas de Quincey's Essay on China.
1659—The Lances of Lynwood.
1667—The Athelings, by Margaret Oliphant, 3 vols.
1675—Northern Travel, by Bayard Taylor.
1677—The Political Economy of Art, by John Ruskin.
1680—The Year Nine, by the Author of Mary Powell.
1685—The Interpreter, by G. J. Whyte Melville.
1702—Grins and Wrinkles, by J. McGrigor Allan.
1708—Fullom's The Human Mind, 3 vols.
1715—The Captivity of Two Russian Princesses, by Schamyl.
1717—The Sepoy Revolt, by Henry Mead.
1777—White Lies, by Charles Reade, 3 vols.
1788—The Three Clerks, by Anthony Trollope, 3 vols.
1797—Lady Anne Granard, by L. E. London—Parlour Library No. 176.
1800—Greville, by Mrs. Gore— do. 177.
1801—The Forty-five Guardsmen, by A. Dumas— do. 178.
Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac for 1858.
The British Quarterly Review.
The Westminster Review.
The National Review.

Shanghae, March 11th, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacquered ware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	120		A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	200		Robt. Jenkins
Algerine	gun boat	2	50	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Bedford C. T. Pim
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern	sloop	12	120		
Bustard	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Clown	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	50		Lieut. S. Douglas *(Calcutta)*
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	Chas. Fellowes
Dove	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Chas. J. Bullock
Drake	do	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	130		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yatch	4			John Ward
Esk	sc st corvette	21	250	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm	gun boat	2	37	60	B. G. W. Nicolas
Forester	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	230	400	Sherard Osborn
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Paull
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper	sc st ship	2	51	120	James S. Hill
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	260	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	W. McDowall
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel	do	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee	do	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven	do	3	50	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Minden	store ship	4	27		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	sc st ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	180	Roderick Dew
Opossum	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Colin A. Campbell
Pique	frigate	40	350		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Plover	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte	hospital ship	104			G. St. V. King
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	sc st ship	70	640	400	A. C. Key
Slaney	gun boat	5	50	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Starling	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch	do	2	50	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	sc st vessel	4	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Watchful	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock	do	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Colville
Capricieuse	do				Collier
Dragonne	gun boat	3			Barry
Durance	steamer	12			Thoyon
Fusée	gun boat	6			Carpigna
Lily	steamer				
Marceau	do				de Lamotte
Metraille	gun boat	6			P. E. Beranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			M. de Chenez
Nemesis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus	sloop	12			Chiery
Phlegeton	steamer	8			Leveque
Primonguet	do	8			Ve guand
American.					
Minnesota	steamer	50			Dupont
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson.
Portsmouth	ship	22	260		A. H. Foote
San Jacinto	steamer	13	218		Commodore J. Armstrong Henry H. Bell
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6			Tschichatscheff

N.B.—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consigners.
Mar 8	Star of the East	B. ship	1217	Gaggs	Liverpool	Oct 30	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 8	Yang-tze*	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Mar 1	Op., &c.	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 8	Maid of Julpha	B. brig	196	Beauvais	Macassar		Sundries	A. Connolly
.. 9	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Browne	Hongkong Amoy	Mar 2 .. 4	Mails, Op. &c	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 11	Surprise [H.M	sc.st. vl		Cresswell	Hongkong	.. —		
.. 11	Slaney [H.M	gun bt		Hoskins	Fuchau	.. 4		
.. 11	Virginia	Bre bk	350	Franke	Cardiff	Sept 12	Coal	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Pampero	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Fuchau	Mar 6	Wood	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 12	Crimea	B. ship	478	Tucker	Singapore	Feb 1	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 12	Emperor	A. ship	597	Tibbets	Bangkok	Dec 28	Rice	Augustine Heard & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 6	Formosa*	B. str.	750	Rogers	Amoy & H'kong	Silk & Su	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 6	Queensberry	B. ship	635	Cassady	Swatow	Sundries	Moncreiff, Grove and Co
.. 6	Rory O'More	B bark	296	Church	Amoy	do	Gilman and Co
.. 7	Competitor	A. ship	871	White	Swatow	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 7	Acastus	B. bark	456	Hogarth	Swatow	Sundries	Gilman and Co
.. 8	Mississippi	U.S.Str		Nicholson	Manila		
.. 9	Reyerwaard	Du. bk	459	Bruigour	Amoy	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 10	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	do	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 10	Abdul Medjid	B. ship	399	Wilkie	London	Tea & Silk	Jas: MacDonald
.. 11	Wild Wave	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Fuchau	Sundries	Moncreiff, Grove and Co
.. —	Diana	Da. sh.	350	Nissen	Hongkong	Tea & Su.	Russell and Co
.. 12	Bioblo	B. ship	582	Crosbie	Fuchau	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 12	Sorata	B. bark	373	Richardson	Amoy	do	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 12	James Lemon	B. ship	485	Macauley	Swatow	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co

* With Mails.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592		P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Cobb	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Excelsior, 9th Nov.; Lady McDonald, 17th do.; Maury, 27th do.; Red Riding Hood, 28th do.;—Dennis Hill, 23d Dec.; Julia, 24th do.;—and Chrysolite, 5th Jany.
From *Liverpool*—Confucius, 12th Oct.;—and Jubilee, 5th Dec.
From *New York*—Tartar, 22d Oct.
From *Boston*—Cossack, 20th Nov.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Asa Packer	Mar 1	B. bark	328	Gold	Russell and Co	Amoy	cld 12th
Berengaria	Feb 9	B. bark	412	Tylerson	A. R. Tilby	Hongkong	cld 12th
Beverly	Mar 1	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Black River Packet	Feb 9	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 12th
C. E. Tilton	Feb 11	A. bark	448	Briard	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Carausius	Feb 14	B. ship	510	Capon	E. Warden		
Cornubia	Feb 28	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	Imdt.
Crimea	Mar 12	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Edith Rose	Mar 3	A. ship	380	Nickersen	Russell and Co		
Emperor	Mar 12	A. ship	597	Tibbets	Augustine Heard and Co		
Gallant	Mar 1	B. brig	267	More	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Herculean	Feb 7	B. ship	530	Bell	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Hoang Ho	Feb 13	B. ship	600	Cowell	Moncreiff, Grove and Co	London	
Invincible	Feb 4	B. ship	657	Wilson	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
John Wade	Feb 28	A. ship	639	Chamberlin	Augustine Heard and Co.	Hkong & Macao	13th inst.
Lady Mary Wood	Mar 9	B. str	650	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Amoy & H'kong	21st inst*
Laura	Feb 27	Old. bk	500	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Lord Hungerford	Feb 13	B. ship	758	Hurst	Russell and Co.	Singapore	Early
Magnet	Feb 9	A. ship	705	Henry	Nott and Co.	Swatow	cld 12th
Maid of Julpha	Mar 8	B. brig	196	Beauvais	A. Connolly		
Malabar	Mar 2	Ha. bk	322	Möller	Siemssen and Co		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Artis	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299		Capt. Gough		
New Margaret	Feb 27	B. bark	411	Bovey	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Nimrod		B bark	234		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Oscar	Feb 11	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Chinchew	Early
Pampero	Mar 11	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Prince Regent	Jan 30	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & Sing.	
Psyche	Feb 11	Da. bk	244	Waver	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	cld 9th
Robin Hood	Feb 5	A. ship	1116	Sears	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	878	Bieir	Order		
Scutari	Mar 3	B. ship	578	Ollerd	Lindsay and Co		
Sea Star	Mar 1	B. ship	590	Livington	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Shamrock	Feb 14	B. str.	330	O'Sullivan	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Spray of the Ocean	Feb 11	B. ship	908	Slaughter	Smith, Kennedy and Co A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Amoy	20th inst.
Star of the East	Mar 8	B. ship	1217	Gaggs	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Thomas A. Cole	Feb 14	B. ship	586	Adams	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Thracian	Feb 20	B. ship	537	Luckes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Tung-yu	Jan 4	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	cld 12th
Union	Jan 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Virginia	Mar 11	Bre. bk	350	Franke	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Woodlark	Feb 10	B. brig	203	Taylor	A. Connolly	Manila	cld 11th

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	To Great Britain, (direct), Hongkong and Ports Beyond: Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	To the United States: Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49,			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	425
1850-51,			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,			31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
1852-53,			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1856, *to 30th June*, 1857,
Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.

Destination.	Black Tea Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				35,798*
AUSTRALIA,	286,144	184,576	470,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		275,026	275,026	
THE CONTINENT,	1,195,905	303,013	1,498,948	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,701	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,
From 1st July, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	898	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	281
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	604,900	139,100	744,000	33
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	709	London	635,318	217,592	852,910	654
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	887
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London	354,568	199,179	553,747	55

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	do		1,096,500	1,096,500			600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	do		1,149,450	1,149,450			
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	do		766,748	766,748	18:74		250

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For.	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne *vid* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuella	403	Sydney			392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *vid* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	98
Feb 18	Cæsarowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172		253,172	

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.,	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.,	322	do	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	750	do	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str.,	450	do	397

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